

GEN. STOPFORD ASKS INQUIRY OF FAILURE AT DARDANELLES

Criticized by General Hamilton for Contributing to Sulva Bay Disaster, He Demands War Office Investigation.

Recalled Commander's Report Expected to Open Official Inquiry Into Conduct of Whole Gallipoli Campaign.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Count Okuma, Japanese premier, told interviewers that Germany has made overtures to both Japan and Russia for a separate peace, but that they have been rejected, the Tokyo correspondent of a news agency reported today.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The whole Dardanelles failure may be subjected to an official inquiry, it is reported, as the result of General Hamilton's report. Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Stopford, mentioned by General Hamilton, has demanded that the war office make an immediate investigation of the Sulva Bay failure, the Pall Mall Gazette announces.

General Stopford, who won honors in Egypt and in the Boer war, was severely criticised by General Hamilton in his report on the British operations at Sulva Bay. He was relieved of command of his division and returned to London.

ROOT OF FAILURE.
The division generals were informed that, in view of the inadequate artillery support, General Stopford did not wish them to make frontal attacks on entrenched positions. Hamilton in one section of his report. Within the terms of this instruction lies the root of our failure to make use of the priceless daylight hours of the 8th of August.

Hamilton also complained that Stopford was moved by the objections of some of his divisional commanders to refrain from pushing on against the Turks, though that was the proper course.

Three Great Armies
Mass for Invasion
Upon Greek Border

SALONIKI, Jan. 7.—Two hundred thousand Bulgarian, Austrian, and German troops are now massed along the Greek border, ready for a combined invasion and assault against the allies' defending Saloniki. The flow in all probability will not be long delayed.

The Bulgarians are advancing in great masses between Dolan and Ghevel, according to dispatches received here today. Fifteen thousand others are concentrated around Monastir. A single Bulgarian division is now reported operating against the Serbs in Albania.

Austrian troops are forming on the Bulgarian right flank near Monastir. Four German divisions have moved down the Nish-Saloniki railway, taking up positions behind the Bulgarian center. French airmen report today that they assert that at least seven Bulgarian divisions are now within a few hours' march of the Greek border, while others are advancing to the attack.

The greatest confidence exists among Anglo-French officers. The allies have established a strongly fortified line extending in a thirty-seven-mile semicircle about the bay of Saloniki. The Anglo-French forces near the Greek border are expected to fall back only in the event of an attack by superior forces.

Count Tisza's Speech
Strengthens Belief That
Greece Will Be Invaded

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Reports of Count Tisza's speech before the Hungarian parliament, denouncing the arrest of Austrian and German consuls at Saloniki, strengthen the belief that the central empires are preparing to begin the attack on Saloniki.

Berlin Thinks Turks Will Invade Egypt

Germany Not Expected to Send Any Troops to the Suez Canal.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Germany will send no armies to the Suez canal, it is generally believed here. Turkish forces, offered to some extent by Germany, and supplied with munitions from Berlin, will constitute the force that will invade Egypt.

It was pointed out here that the Turks now have an army of more than 1,000,000 men in the field. Within a short time they will be well equipped. It is understood that German officers who have lived in Egypt and understand the problems of an Egyptian campaign will be assigned to the invading armies.

It is now possible for the Germans to send war supplies to Constantinople and thence to Damascus within a short time. Within a few days a new time table will go into effect, showing trains running from Berlin to Constantinople in thirty-nine hours. Before the war the trip took fifty-nine hours.

Military critics here declare that, despite the allies' extensive preparations at Saloniki, the Bulgarians can sweep them from the area any time they want to cross the Greek frontier.

ONLY 2 PARTIES IN
RACE, SAYS CLARK

Speaker Tells Democratic Women There Is No Need of Third Organization.

Speaker Champ Clark told the Women's National Democratic League, in delivering the opening address of the annual convention of that body, in session at the Willard Hotel, that "Republicans regard this prosperity as having as a personal grievance."

He won applause when he said that history showed that party government meant there must be two parties in the ascendancy, never three; and a little later some of the women rose to their feet in a demonstration that greeted his prediction, in reference to suffrage, "Women are coming to their own. There is no question about that."

Prominent women from all parts of the country, many of them wives of men prominent in the Democratic party, were present for the convention today. Wives of members of Congress were scattered through the audience, and young girls sitting about as pages, the daughters of men high in party ranks, added to the picturesqueness of the scene.

Flowers From White House.
As Mrs. William A. Cullup, president of the body, was introducing Speaker Clark, a bouquet sent from the White House was delivered to her, and there followed more flowers, presented by the House of Representatives.

A little later there was delivered to Mrs. Cullup a telegram from Mrs. E. J. G. Roundy, vice president of the Utah League, nominating Mrs. Woodrow Wilson for honorary president of the league. This will be acted upon at the business meeting tomorrow.

At St. Louis, Col. J. S. Corbin, Counsel, welcomed the delegates in the absence of Commissioner Newman, who could not attend the meeting.

The convention was opened with the singing of "America," and an invocation by the Rev. George Fiske Dudley, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.

Speaker Clark indulged in the mathematics of politics, and said that, in the 12 years since George Washington took office, Democrats had been in the ascendancy, counting the present Administration, just sixty-four years, or half of that time.

Governed By Parties.
"History shows that a country governed by suffrage must be governed by parties," he said. "It is described the experiment of George Washington in conducting a non-partisan government, and said it ended in dismal failure with Hamilton and Jefferson leaving the Cabinet."

RAILWAY GETS ALL DIVIDENDS FROM LIGHT CO.

Report Shows Profit of Road From Power Firm in Year Is \$600,000.

ON BASIS OF 10 PER CENT

Board of Directors of the Two Companies Identical With Shares in Trustee's Hands.

By S. M. REYNOLDS.

It has been stated in the preceding article that the electric light and power patrons of the Potomac Electric Power Company, extending, of course, the Washington Railway and Electric Company, which owns more than half the output of the power plant at less than cost, are not only paying fat dividends on the outstanding stock of the Potomac Electric Power Company, but very respectable dividends on the stock of the railway company.

It is the purpose of this article to show the manner in which this is done. It will be shown that the Washington Railway and Electric Company, although appearing in the sworn annual report of the power company as owning about 50,000 of the 90,000 outstanding shares of the power company's stock, actually receives all the dividends from the power company.

And, further, it will be shown that the Washington Railway and Electric Company, which last year received a dividend of 10 per cent on its stock, also received a dividend of 10 per cent on its stock in the Potomac Electric Power Company, plus its income from stock in subsidiary companies and its sale of part of the electric power obtained from the Potomac Electric Power Company.

The Washington Railway and Electric Company acquired the capital stock of the Potomac Electric Power Company by virtue of the act of Congress of June 15, 1900, under which a number of small street railway companies were merged together under the name of the Washington Railway and Electric Company. At that time the total capital stock of the power company had a par value of \$1,000,000, representing 100,000 shares. Subsequently 10,000 additional shares were issued.

The second Pan-American Scientific Congress will end in a blaze of glory at a banquet to be given the official delegates of the Latin-American countries by Secretary of State Lansing and the members of the United States official delegation, at the New Willard Hotel tomorrow night. This banquet is to be the final function of the congress, and will be official in character, and yet will be attended by more or less informality.

The program for the dinner calls for an address from the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, then will introduce Ambassador Suarez, president of the congress, who will make an address. Judge George Gray, chairman of the United States delegation, will make the next address. This will be the first address by Judge Gray, who made during the meeting of the congress, and what he has to say is awaited by the Latin-American delegates. Dr. Julio Acosta, minister of foreign affairs of Costa Rica, will make an address following Judge Gray, and the final address will be made by Minister Ignacio Calderon, of Bolivia.

Province of China
IS IN OPEN REVOLT

Rebels in Yunnan Said to Number 50,000. With Battle Promised Shortly.

PEKING, Jan. 7.—Practically the entire province of Yunnan is now in revolt, it was officially admitted today. Communication with Yunnan has been entirely interrupted for two days. The rebels are reported to number nearly 50,000. Government troops marching into Yunnan are expected to come in contact with the rebel forces within forty-eight hours.

To Probe Mexico Claims.

A subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee was appointed today to investigate claims of American property in Mexico.

BOY PERISHES IN EFFORT TO SAVE MOTHER

Daniel Florance Gives Life in Trying to Save His Parents From Flames.

4 RESIDENCES DESTROYED

Exploding Lamp Causes Disastrous Early Morning Blaze Near Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 7.—After having escaped from his burning home in the little town of Del Ray, Alexandria county, early this morning, Daniel Florance, seventeen-year-old son of Mrs. Alice Florance, went back into the house to rescue his mother, who was sleeping on the second floor, and both he and his mother were caught by the falling roof and burned to death.

The body of the boy was found on the first floor, and that of the mother was dug from the ashes of the burned building. Both bodies were almost consumed, and it was with difficulty that it was determined which was the mother and which was the son.

Mrs. Florance was about sixty years old, and was the widow of Jefferson Florance. They resided in Windsor avenue, near Lloyd's avenue, half way between Washington and Alexandria.

The fire started shortly before 4 o'clock in a room of the Florance home. The exact cause is not known, but it is supposed to have resulted from the explosion of a lamp. In a few minutes the building, which was a two-story frame structure, was a mass of flames, and the fire spread quickly to the adjoining residence. Before it could be gotten under control four residences, all two stories in height, and valued at \$200,000, were destroyed. Three of the residences were owned by Mrs. Virgie King, of Washington, and the fourth was owned and occupied by James Payne.

The residences owned by Mrs. King were occupied by Harry McCouch and Mrs. Florance and son. The funeral of Mrs. Florance will be held at the residence of Mrs. King, of Washington, and the funeral of Mrs. Florance will be held at the residence of Mrs. King, of Washington, and the funeral of Mrs. Florance will be held at the residence of Mrs. King, of Washington.

FEAST TO END GREAT
SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

Banquet Tomorrow Night Will Mark Close of Gathering of Pan-Americans.

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Business Men Urge Falls Power Plant To Cut Lighting Rates

Subcommittee of Chamber of Commerce Recommends a Bond Issue by City.

FILES ITS REPORT TODAY

"Ought to Be Commenced at Earliest Possible Time," Says Committee.

Work of developing the water power of the falls of the Potomac river should begin at once, in the opinion of the subcommittee of the Chamber of Commerce which investigated the project, and reported today.

The subcommittee is so strongly in favor of the water power project that it recommends a District bond issue if necessary, if Congress does not wish to assume the task at this time.

The report says electric rates here are higher than the average in twenty-six other cities, some larger and some smaller than Washington, and contains this statement: "The development of the power of the falls of the Potomac river is the most desirable means of supplying current to the city of Washington."

The report of the subcommittee of which Roy C. Claflin is chairman follows: "Your subcommittee has the honor to report after investigation and study, that it is our judgment that the project of developing the water power of the falls of the Potomac river, ought to be commenced at the earliest possible time. In a prepared chart, the information for which was compiled by J. G. Williams, the chief statistician of the Public Utilities Commission, statistics are set forth concerning electric rates in many cities, large and small, notably Cleveland, Ohio.

What Cleveland Did.
"However, it is not alone the fact that Washington pays a higher rate for electricity than the average city on which we base our conviction that the water power of the Potomac should be developed. If this were the case we could merely offer as a remedy a municipal electric plant operated with coal, which would give us a considerably lower rate than we pay at present, as is being demonstrated in many cities, large and small, notably Cleveland, Ohio.

The city of Cleveland during the first eight months of the year just closed generated over 16,000,000 kilowatt hours of current at an average cost of a trifling amount per kilowatt hour, and sold for 14,000,000 kilowatt hours at an average of approximately 2 cents per kilowatt hour. Attention is called to an accompanying bulletin on the municipal lighting plant of Cleveland. It is logical to assume what Cleveland can do so can the city of Washington.

Would Cut Rates.
"We believe a municipal plant would greatly benefit the District of Columbia, whether deriving the power from coal or water. After a study, however, of the plans and recommendations of former United States chief of engineers, Colonel Langfit, whose conclusions are concurred in by all his successors and other prominent engineers, the subcommittee is convinced that the development of the power of the falls of the Potomac river is the most desirable means of supplying electric current to the city of Washington. The cost of the project would be low, and the average of other cities, but would probably be lower than one-third that of the average.

In case it should be determined that the Federal Government does not wish to assume the task at this time, it is suggested by your subcommittee that Congress be requested to authorize the District of Columbia to take up the work on its own, the expenses to be met by a bond issue.

It is believed that the great Falls project is so entirely worthy and practical in respect to being a paying proposition, that it should be taken up by the District of Columbia, and that the population have carried through projects as great, through bond issues, and results have proven the wisdom of their investments."

WOMAN SUES TO GET
GEMS AND PAPERS

Asks Court to Force Bank to Open Deposit Box of Ambrose Bierce, Missing Author

Suit to gain possession of certain jewelry and private papers in the deposit box of Ambrose Bierce, the author, who has been missing since October, 1913, was filed today in the District Supreme Court by Carrie J. Christiansen against the Union Trust Company. In the petition, filed by Attorney E. F. Calladay, the plaintiff advises the court that the deposit box was rented by Bierce, but since his departure from Washington she has paid the rental and has enjoyed access to it until June last.

Following rumors of Bierce's death in Mexico, the bank is accused of refusing the petitioner access to the box. The plaintiff declares that Bierce was reported to have been in England last April and later on the firing line in France. She informs the court that Bierce's property in the deposit box included his will and personal papers, but that she desires to gain possession only of certain jewelry and private papers therein. The court is asked to compel the bank to give her the relief sought.

Fourteen Carloads
Of Express Burned

Cincinnati Office Ablaze, and Loss Is Estimated at \$220,000.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—Fourteen carloads of express valued at \$220,000, were destroyed in a fire at the Adams Express Company's depot today. The loss to building and fixtures was estimated at an additional \$50,000.

CABINET ADS WILSON FORM NEW POLICY IN U-BOAT CRISIS

Two-Hour Discussion Over Methods of Holding Central Powers to Pledge to End Illegal Warfare.

Secretary of State Lansing to Confer With German Ambassador Today Concerning Lusitania Settlement.

President Wilson and his Cabinet, at their first meeting since the new submarine crisis arose, devoted nearly two hours today to formulation of the policy the United States Government will adopt in holding the central powers to their pledges to end illegal submarine warfare.

The President and the Cabinet had before them official dispatches showing that neither the Vienna foreign office nor United States consular representatives had obtained one legal fact determining how the British steamer Persia was sunk.

The sinking of this steamer, with the probable death of two American citizens, precipitated this new submarine crisis.

PLEADED TO SECRECY.
Members of the Cabinet were silent after the meeting. They had been pledged to secrecy regarding the Government's policy until the President and Secretary of State Lansing are ready to put this policy in effect.

From authoritative sources it is learned that the United States is through dealing with individual nations and specific instances of submarine attack. The new policy is one that will be directed to all nations, and will present all belligerents the demand that the laws of nations and of humanity must be recognized in submarine warfare, or the United States will break off relations with offending belligerents and their allies.

Secretary of State Lansing, before going to the Cabinet meeting, received a cablegram from Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, to the effect that on Tuesday he had been advised that the Austrian foreign office and the Austrian navy ministry had received no information whatever regarding the sinking of the Persia, and asking what information the government of the United States might have regarding this attack. The foreign office assured him, Penfield said, that it would give the United States all the information it could obtain.

Cable From Garrels.
Another cablegram from American Consul Garrels, at Alexandria, said that affidavits of the American, Grant, and twenty other survivors of the Persia disaster were being forwarded to Washington. All confirmed the fact that no warning was given and no vessel was seen. He had not been able to obtain affidavits of the British officers and crew of the Persia, because they had sailed for England before he could get them.

Instructions will be given the American consuls at the first port the British officers and crew of the Persia reach to obtain affidavits. Second, an officer of the Persia is the only one who has testified to having seen evidence of a submarine.

The most significant fact announced after the Cabinet meeting was a statement by Secretary Lansing that he expected to confer this afternoon with Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. Secretary Lansing has been in conference lately attempting to reach a settlement of the Lusitania case. It is considered certain that Secretary Lansing will enter into discussion of the submarine controversy with Count von Bernstorff.

Guns On Steamer.
The arrival of the Italian steamer Giuseppe Verdi at New York with two 3-inch guns mounted, a report of which reached Washington today, brings the gun question to the front, and may force the United States to take a new stand on the question of what armament may be carried by merchant ships.

The charge that the Verdi had naval gunners manning the guns all the way through the Mediterranean submarine zone for defensive purposes is pointed to by Austrian diplomats in justification of their government's position with the presence of a gun on board a merchantman removes that vessel's immunity from attack.

It has been made plain that this will be Austria's defense for the Persia attack, if charged with responsibility by the United States, for the Persia was armed.

Whether the United States will amend its regulations issued in 1901 when it was decided that a 3-inch gun should be permitted on merchantmen for defensive purposes, or whether the United States in its new submarine policy should point out to the entire allied danger that one of the questions brought before the Cabinet today.